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De Paul University Academy

GENERAL INFORMATION
AND OUTLINES OF COURSES

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

1915-1916

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De Paul University Academy

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

Annual Announcements

1915-1916

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CALENDAR

1915

September 9, Thursday	Registration Days.
September 10, Friday	
September 11, Saturday	
September 13, Monday	Autumn Quarter begins.
October 5, Tuesday	College of Education Classes Begin.
October 12, Tuesday	Columbus Day. Holiday.
November 25, Thursday	Thanksgiving Day. Holiday.
November 30, Tuesday	Quarterly Examinations.
December 1, Wednesday	
December 2, Thursday	
December 2, Thursday	Autumn Quarter ends.
December 3, Friday	Registration Days.
December 4, Saturday	
December 6, Monday	Winter Quarter begins.
December 8, Wednesday	Feast of Immaculate Conception. Holy Day.
December 17, Friday	Christmas vacation begins after classes.

1916

January 3, Monday	Christmas vacation ends. Classes resumed.
February 22, Tuesday	Washington's Birthday. Holiday.
March 17, Friday	St. Patrick's Day. Holiday.
March 21, Tuesday	Quarterly Examinations.
March 22, Wednesday	
March 23, Thursday	
March 23, Thursday	Winter Quarter ends.
March 24, Friday	Registration Days.
March 25, Saturday	
March 27, Monday	Spring Quarter begins.
March 29, Wednesday	Easter Recess begins after classes.
April 4, Tuesday	Easter Recess ends. Classes resumed.
May 5, Friday	Christian Doctrine contests.
May 19, Friday	Elocution Contest.
June 12, Monday	Quarterly Examinations.
June 13, Tuesday	
June 14, Wednesday	
June 15, Thursday	Annual Drama.
June 16, Friday	Commencement Exercises.

OFFICERS

Very Rev. F. X. McCabe, C. M., LL.D., .	President
Rev. D. A. Duggan, C. M., ...	Vice-President and Director of Studies
Rev. D. J. McHugh, C. M., ...	Treasurer
Mr. J. C. McHugh, LL. B.	Registrar

FACULTY

Very Rev. F. X. McCabe, C. M., LL.D.

Rev. W. J. Gorrell, C. M.

Rev. M. M. Gregory, C. M.

Rev. J. M. Murray, C. M.

Rev. H. J. O'Connor, C. M.

Rev. D. J. McHugh, C. M.

Rev. C. J. Osthoff, C. M.

Rev. D. A. Duggan, C. M.

Rev. J. T. Donnelly, C. M.

Rev. M. V. Moore, C. M.

Rev. J. S. Woods, C. M.

Rev. J. A. McAuliffe, C. M., D. D.

Rev. C. J. Connor, C. M.

Rev. M. F. O'Brien, C. M.

Rev. S. M. Anzalone, C. M., J. C. D.

Rev. T. F. Gorman, C. M.

Rev. H. C. Moore, C. M.

Mr. G. J. Jenista, E. E.

Mr. G. W. Barnard, M. S.

Mr. C. D. Case, A. M., B. S. in E. E.

Mr. H. Heise, A. B.

Mr. E. G. Birren, B. S. in E. E.

Mr. Walter Keller.

Mr. W. F. Cunningham, A. B.

Mr. J. C. McHugh, LL. B.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Academy of De Paul University was opened for the admission of students, September 5, 1898. It was established with the approbation and under the auspices of the late Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan, with the view of increasing the educational facilities of Chicago, and meeting some of the moral and intellectual wants consequent to the material growth and development of the City. It is conducted by the priests of the Congregation of the Mission (Vincentian Fathers).

ORGANIZATION.

The Academy is (1) for the benefit of those students who wish to prepare for entrance into the Colleges in as short a time as is consistent with thoroughness, (2) for the benefit of those who, unwilling to pursue a College Course of study, desire nevertheless to enjoy the advantages of an education which will prove of practical service in their future careers.

Four departments are conducted—three affording adequate preparation for entrance into the Colleges of Arts, Sciences and Engineering, respectively, the fourth department giving a well-grounded business training in Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Stenography, etc.

These departments are under the direct supervision of the President and are presided over by the members of the faculty of the University.

LOCATION.

The Academy of De Paul University is located in the buildings of the University block, Webster Avenue, Osgood Street, Sheffield and Belden Avenues. The Academy is located in the residence district of the north side of Chicago, not far from Lake Michigan and from Lincoln Park. It is best reached by the Northwestern Elevated Railroad, Webster Avenue Station, or by any north side surface line.

EQUIPMENT.

THE PHYSICAL LABORATORIES.

The Physical Laboratories are provided with large dust-proof cases, desk rooms, charts, etc. Each student has an assigned place at the experimenting tables and is provided with slides and lockers for personal use. The apparatus embraces all that is requisite in motion, attraction, light, acoustics, etc.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The Chemical Laboratory consists of all that is necessary or convenient for the instruction of the student. There are six large students' desks, provided with drawers and lockers, basins and double-hood fume conveyors. All appliances are of approved sanitary construction.

THE BIOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

The Biological Museum contains specimens of leaves of domestic and foreign plants, curios, mounted specimens of birds, moulds, alcoholic specimens of reptiles, etc., all arranged in dust-proof cases and carefully listed. Further advantages are afforded by the proximity of the celebrated zoological and botanical gardens of Lincoln Park, which are within convenient walking distance of the Academy.

PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

The Physiological Laboratories are large, well lighted and ventilated. The Laboratory contains all the necessary equipment for elementary and advanced work in physiology. Individual desks and lockers are provided for each student. All the apparatus is of the most modern construction, and is kept in good order.

THE DRAWING ROOMS.

The Drawing Rooms are on the first floor of the building; they are lighted from three sides. Each student in the Free Hand Drawing class has his own desk and locker.

THE GYMNASIUM.

The Gymnasium is a large hall, 68x180 feet, fully equipped with modern apparatus for exercise and indoor games and is one of the finest in the city.

ADMISSION.

Religion.—Although the De Paul Academy is a Catholic institution, non-Catholics are admitted and are accorded all the privileges of the student body. Attendance at the classes in religion and devotional exercises exacted of Catholic students is optional to non-Catholic students. Apart from this, absolutely no distinction is made on the grounds of religious belief.

Character.—Candidates for admission to the Academies are required to be of good moral character, and if suspicion to the contrary arises they may be requested to furnish evidence of respectable standing from the authorities of the school which they last attended.

Time of Entrance.—Students are received at any time during the school year, but unless valid reasons impede they should enter at the beginning of the session. They should not, however, delay their entrance till the day fixed for the commencement of class-work. Much available time may be saved and inconvenience avoided by making arrangements one or two weeks before the days of registration.

Credentials.—Applicants for admission to the Academies must be graduates of the parochial or public grammar schools—in other words, they must have satisfactorily completed the work usually assigned to pupils in the eighth grade of the primary schools. Students of advanced standing must bring letters of honorable dismissal from the authorities of the High School which they last attended, together with a certified copy of credits received.

Advanced Standing.—Students applying for advanced standing must present authoritatively signed certificates indicating the grade of work previously done, and at the judgment of the instructor will be placed in the class for which their former accomplishments best fit them. Applicants unable to furnish such certificates must satisfactorily pass an examination based on the work done in the next lower class of this institution.

Special Students.—Students (not candidates for graduating honors) who desire to pursue particular branches of study may be received provided the subjects chosen be within their capabilities, and the class hours of these students be not in conflict with the time schedule of the Academy.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

Requirements for Graduation.—The credit of sixteen units must be secured before application may be made for an Academy Diploma—the term unit representing about one hundred and fifty hours of class attendance in a given subject, or allied subjects, or double this number of hours in laboratory, drawing room, shop or field work.

Of these sixteen units, eleven must be made up of prescribed work as follows: English, 3 units; Mathematics, 3 units (Algebra through Quadratics and the more difficult parts of Algebra). (Plane and Solid Geometry.) 2 units of one foreign language, 2 units of Science (one of which must be Physics) and 1 unit of History.

Students contemplating entrance to the College of Arts are advised to take 4 units of Latin and 3 of Greek during their years of preparation.

Students contemplating entrance to the College of Sciences are advised to take 3 years of Latin and 2 years of French or German, an additional year in Mathematics (Algebra and Solid Geometry) and further work in Science.

Prospective Students of Engineering should secure 2 units in shop practice and mechanical drawing, an additional unit in mathematics (Advanced Algebra and Solid Geometry), and 4 units of a foreign language (2 units of Latin and 2 units of French or German).

NOTE.—Credits secured in Bookkeeping, Stenography and Commercial Arithmetic, though counting for the Academic Certificate, are not accepted as entrance subjects to the College.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

In all the Academies, an earnest effort is made to render the method of instruction individual. The endeavor is rather to instill than to display knowledge. Demonstration and counsel are made direct, the student's work is carefully scrutinized, mistakes are corrected, right lines are drawn, encouragement given, and the spirit of sincere and persevering study is infused and nourished.

Conscious of the fact that education, to be worthy of the name, must deal with the whole man and busy itself with all the faculties of the soul, the training of the memory and intellect is accompanied by the fit and assiduous training of the will. Hence doctrine and morals are taught in all the departments.

SCOPE.

The Academy of Arts is preparatory to the College of Arts, but its courses are complete. At the satisfactory termination of the full curriculum of studies, an Academic diploma is granted.

The Academy of General Science prepares the student for entrance into the College of Sciences. A foundation is laid by fostering a love for the natural sciences. The modern languages of French and German are taught in place of Greek.

The Academy of General Engineering is designed to fit the student for entrance into any of the Engineering Colleges, but at the same time its courses are in themselves complete, and an Academic diploma is granted at the satisfactory completion of the full course of studies.

The Commercial Academy offers a thorough Business Course. It qualifies students to immediately enter business life by giving them a thorough knowledge of the subjects that are of direct practical use. This Business Course which is given in the Academy is completed in two years. A Commercial certificate is granted on the satisfactory completion of the prescribed studies.

THE ACADEMY OF ARTS.

The aim of the Academy of Arts is to prepare the student, in as short a time as is consistent with thoroughness, for entrance into the College of Arts. It is designed to afford a fair reading of Latin and Greek with an insight into the literature of these languages. The mental discipline attached to the study of pure mathematics has led to the insertion of Algebra and Geometry, both plane and solid, into the prescribed curriculum. Courses in History and Civil Government are added. Every attention is given to the study of the English language and literature.

Though the program of obligatory studies in the Academy may transcend the stringent entrance requirements to the College, none of its prescribed subjects are alien to the collegiate branches for which they are designed to be a preparation. The following is a program of subjects offered during the four years of the Academy.

PROGRAM OF STUDIES.

FIRST YEAR

SUBJECT.	DEPARTMENT.	COURSE.	VALUE.
Latin, Grammar	Latin	1	1
Analysis and Imitation	English	1	1
Algebra	Mathematics	1	1
*Ancient or Modern	History	1 or 2	1
*Physical Geography	Physiography	1	1
*Civil Government	Civics	1	½

SECOND YEAR

Cæsar	Latin	2	1
Rhetoric, Lit., Comp.	English	2a, 2b, 2c.	1
Geometry, Plane	Mathematics	2	1
Greek, Grammar	Greek	1	1

THIRD YEAR

Virgil	Latin	3	1
Rhetoric, Lit. Comp.	English	3a, 3b, 3c.	1
Geometry, Sol., Alg. Adv.	Mathematics	3	1
Xenophon	Greek	2	1
*Zoology, Physiology, Botany	Biology	1, 2, 3	1
*English or American	History	3 or 4	1

FOURTH YEAR

Cicero	Latin	4	1
*Rhetoric, Lit., Comp.	English	4a, 4b, 4c	1
*Trigonometry	Mathematics	4	½
Homer	Greek	3	1
Physics, Elementary	Physics	1	1

*Elective.

THE ACADEMY OF GENERAL SCIENCE.

The courses prescribed for the students in the Academy of General Science are designed to fit the prospective collegian to prosecute advantageously the study of advanced scientific courses given in the College of General Science. Thorough courses in Algebra and in Plane and Solid Geometry are afforded, and every attention is given to the inculcating of a good elementary knowledge of Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Zoology, Physiology and Physical Geography. The courses in English, History, Civics and the Foreign Languages are identical with those of the Academy of Arts. A one-year study of Latin is obligatory, while a rudimentary course of Greek is earnestly recommended.

Though the scope of the Academy is to prepare for the work of the College, all the courses offered are in themselves complete.

Prospective students for the College, who intend to avail themselves of the privilege of taking full collegiate courses in Latin and Greek, must continue the study of these languages throughout the four years of the Academy. The following is a program of studies:

PROGRAM OF STUDIES.

FIRST YEAR

SUBJECT.	DEPARTMENT.	COURSE.	VALUE.
Latin, Grammar	Latin	1	1
Analysis and Imitation	English	1	1
Algebra	Mathematics	1	1
*Ancient or Modern	History	1 or 2	1
*Physical Geography	Physiography	1	1
*Civil Government	Civics	1	½

SECOND YEAR

Cæsar	Latin	2	1
Rhetoric, Lit., Comp	English	2a, 2b, 2c	1
Geometry, Plane	Mathematics	2	1
*German, Grammar	German	1	1
*French, Grammar	French	1	1

THIRD YEAR

Virgil	Latin	3	1
Rhetoric, Lit., Comp	English	3a, 3b, 3c	1
Geometry, Sol., and Alg. Adv	Mathematics	3	1
*German, Rhetoric	German	2	1
*French, Rhetoric	French	2	1
Zoology, Physiology, Botany	Biology	1, 2, 3	1
*English or American	History	3 or 4	1

FOURTH YEAR

Rhetoric, Lit., Comp	English	4a, 4b, 4c	1
*Trigonometry, Plane	Mathematics	4	½
*German, Literature	German	3	1
*French, Literature	French	3	1
Physics, Elementary	Physics	1	1

*Elective.

ACADEMY OF GENERAL ENGINEERING.

The Academy is designed to prepare the prospective collegian to undertake successfully the work of the higher department without being inconvenienced by the inexperience and lack of fundamental knowledge which too often hampers the first years of college. Among the prescribed subjects are those which experience has frequently demonstrated to be better fitted to pave the way for the work of the College than to divide attention with the study of Collegiate subjects of equal or greater importance. In addition to thorough courses in Algebra, Plane and Solid Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, and in Physics, the Academy offers courses in Free-Hand and Mechanical Drawing, and in Wood-work.

High School courses, identical with those given in the Academy of Arts and the Academy of General Science, are also given by this department in the following subjects: English, French, German, History and Civil Government. Though the Academy is preparatory to the College, all the subjects offered are treated in courses which are complete in themselves. The following is an outline of the subjects considered.

PROGRAM OF STUDIES.

FIRST YEAR

SUBJECT.	DEPARTMENT.	COURSE.	VALUE.
Latin, Grammar	Latin	1	1
Analysis and Imitation	English	1	1
Algebra	Mathematics	1	1
*Ancient	History	1	1
*Physical Geography	Physiography	1	1
*Civil Government	Civics	1	½
*Modern History	History	2	1

SECOND YEAR

*Cæsar	Latin	2	1
Rhetoric, Lit., Comp	English	2a, 2b, 2c	1
Geometry, Plane	Mathematics	2	1
*German, Grammar	German	1	1
*French, Grammar	French	1	1
*English History	History	3	1

THIRD YEAR

Rhetoric, Lit., Comp	English	3a, 3b, 3c	1
Geometry, Sol., Alg. Adv	Mathematics	3	1
*Zoology, Physiology, Botany	Biology	1, 2, 3	1
*German, Rhetoric	German	2	1
*French, Rhetoric	French	2	1
Freehand Drawing	Drawing	1	½
*American History	History	4	1

FOURTH YEAR

*Rhetoric, Lit., Comp	English	4a, 4b, 4c	1
*Trigonometry, Plane	Mathematics	4	½
*German, Literature	German	3	1
*French, Literature	French	3	1
Physics. Elementary	Physics	1	1
Mechanical Drawing	Drawing	1	1
Wood-Work, Bench and Lathe	Shop	1, 2	½

*Elective.

COURSES OF STUDIES.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY.

COURSE 1.—*Zoology:* This course is a combination of nature study and pure biology and serves as an introduction to physiology. The insects constitute the first group of animals studied. Following this, representative types of the higher groups of animals are taken up. During the first two-thirds of the quarter, emphasis is placed more on the life cycle, the habits, and the economic value of the forms studied. The last third of the course is given to the study of the lowest forms with particular attention to the properties and manifestations of protoplasm. Lectures, three hours, Laboratory work, four hours a week.

COURSE 2.—*Physiology:* In this course the aim is primarily to give a knowledge of the work of the human body. Particular attention is paid to hygiene and the prevention of disease. Lectures on the various infectious and contagious diseases, their nature, cause, progress, and prevention are given in such a manner that these young students may understand their danger. Particular attention is paid to the explanation of the social diseases. Recitations, Lectures, Demonstrations and Laboratory work as in Biology I.

COURSE 3.—*Botany:* This course constitutes a brief study of the various types of the plant kingdom, beginning with the lowest and ending with the highest. In the flowering plants pollination is given considerable attention; the purpose of color in the flower and the relation of insect to plant life is explained. Lectures, Recitations, Laboratory work as in Biology I.

DEPARTMENT OF ELOCUTION.

COURSE 1.—Outline of the art and science of elocution; object of elocution; relation of elocution to other studies; voice development; study of the principles of gesture on a physiological basis; study of primary principles, with practical demonstrations. One hour a week.

COURSE 2.—Study and analysis of principles; study of the laws of thought with reference to the physical, moral, and intellectual development of the student; establishment of natural harmony in thought and expression; practical illustrations; pantomime expression.
One hour a week.

COURSE 3.—Philosophical study of the art and science of elocution; study and development of the art with reference to conversation and public professional life; study of character from life; dialect studies; impersonations; interpretations of selected masterpieces; reading declamation.
One hour a week.

COURSE 4.—The work of this year is an advanced course. It proceeds from the work of the three preceding years and is designed to prepare the student for every kind of public speaking—to make him an accomplished orator. This course also aims to give the student an opportunity of using the knowledge acquired in other branches. One hour a week.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH.

COURSE 1.—This course begins with Analysis and Imitation. No time is devoted to the formal teaching of grammar, but the syntactical requirements of sentence and paragraph structure are considered in connection with the daily theme work. The student is thus initiated at once into the art of expressing his thoughts freely and fluently. This is the main object of the first year's work. The analysis and imitations are taken mainly from Irving. Readings and elementary criticism of Whittier's "Snow Bound," Longfellow's "Evangeline," and Wordsworth's "Ode on Intimations of Immortality" are required.
Lectures and recitations, five hours per week.

The following is an outline of the work to be accomplished in the second, third and fourth years of the Academy.

The aim in the higher academic English course is threefold; first, to produce students of rhetorical theory; secondly, to produce critical readers of literature; thirdly, to enable the student to express his thoughts rhetorically. The year's work, then, is naturally divided into the study of—1 Rhetorical Theory, 2 Criticism, 3 Composition.

By this "side by side" method of pursuing the studies, the student's knowledge of his subject is assured because he is required to make good the ground covered in rhetoric, by immediate application in criticism and construction. The course in Literature is thus made to be a practical review of rhetoric, and the course in Composition a practical review of both. The plan pursued in the class room is mainly quiz work, lectures at frequent intervals and the discussion of current literature. Four hours a week.

COURSE 2 (*a*).—*Rhetoric:* Words, Sentences, Paragraphs.

2 (*b*).—*Literature:* Prose: Addison's Sir Roger de Coverly; Macaulay, Addison and Johnson; Hawthorne's Custom House and Main Street. Poetry: Poe's Raven; Bryant's Thanatopsis; Coleridge's Ancient Mariner; Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

2 (*c*).—*Composition:* Work of semi-weekly themes; criticism of themes according to rhetorical rules already named, and emphasis placed upon imitation of authors studied.

COURSE 3 (*a*).—*Rhetoric:* Composition as a whole; Description; Narration.

3 (*b*).—*Literature:* Milton's L'Allegro and Il Penseroso; Scott's Lady of the Lake, Goldsmith's Deserted Village, Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal, Shakespeare's As You Like It, Ruskin's Modern Painters, De Quincey's Flight of the Tartar Tribe.

3 (*c*).—*Composition:* Work in Exposition and Narration.

COURSE 4 (*a*).—*Rhetoric:* Study of Exposition and Argumentation.

4 (*b*).—*Literature:* Critical study of Carlyle's Essay on Burns, De Quincey's Joan of Arc, Ruskin's Sesame and Lilies, Burke's Speech on Conciliation, Gray's Elegy, Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

4 (*c*).—*Composition:* Work in Exposition and Argumentation.

DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH.

COURSE 1.—*Elementary:* A course devoted to laying a thorough and practical foundation in the rudiments of the language. Strict attention is given to exact pronunciation, understanding the spoken language, etc. The student is trained to express himself readily in the simpler forms of the language—to think in French. The first year's work includes the reading of about fifty pages of graded selections from standard authors. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 2.—*Grammar and Reader:* Stress is laid upon the mastery of the irregular verb and the principles of syntax. Selected extracts from classic literature and daily conversational form are memorized. The readings include a careful study of vocabulary and construction from Jules Verne's Le Tour du Monde en Quatre-Vingts Jours. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 3.—*Readings:* The work includes a review of Grammar, word study, memorizing of selections, translation into French and extensive readings from works of literary value and current productions. Attention is also given to newspaper French. As far as practicable, class work is conducted in French. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN.

COURSE 1.—*Elementary:* It is the design of this course to afford a thorough knowledge of the elements of German. Strict attention is given to pronunciation, inflection and syntax. The translation of German into English and English into German is a daily exercise, as is also practice in German conversation. Short extracts in prose and verse are frequently introduced. German composition is emphasized. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 2.—*Grammar and Reader:* The work of the previous year is reviewed synoptically. Graded extracts from Lessing, Hegel, Goethe, and conversation are frequent exercises. Lectures and recitations four hours a week for a year.

COURSE 3.—*Readings:* This course is devoted to the free and easy reading of simple prose and verse. No particular authors or selections are prescribed—the extracts are taken mostly from the classic writers, but some attention is given to current literature and newspaper German. The work is, as far as practicable, conducted in German. Lectures and recitations four hours a week for a year.

DEPARTMENT OF GREEK.

COURSE 1.—*Elementary:* This course is devoted to the careful study of the more simple rudiments of the Greek language. The greatest attention is given to accent. The work includes a thorough and systematic training in the regular and more common irregular inflections of nouns, adjectives and verbs. The translation of easy Greek phrases and sentences into English, and the Greek rendition of simple English sentences are a daily routine. The reading of brief extracts from the first book of Xenophon's Anabasis is introduced. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 2.—*Xenophon:* The work of the preceding course is reviewed and continued, special attention being given to syntax and peculiarities of mood and tense. Longer and more difficult selections from the first and second books of the Anabasis are translated. The third and fourth books

of the same work are studied during the latter part of the year. Exercises in sight reading are taken from the fourth book. Greek compositions based on the text are also required. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 3.—*Homer:* A brief course in the Homeric dialect and an explanation of the peculiarities of the Greek hexameter are given as an introduction to the Iliad, the first, second and third books of which are read in the first session. The fourth, fifth and sixth books are studied during the second and third sessions. The explanations cover the historical, geographical and mythological features of the work. Scenes and heroes found in the text form the topics of frequent Greek compositions.

Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

COURSE 1.—*Ancient:* A chronological study of the leading nations of antiquity, their religions, governments, laws, customs, etc. The course begins with a brief sketch of the origin and development of the most remote nations as recorded in the Sacred Scriptures. The rise and progress of the earliest states—Babylonia, Assyria, Phœnicia, Egypt, Persia, Greece, etc.—are studied parallel with the contemporaneous accounts of Jewish history. The Roman Kingdom and early Republic receive special mention. The narrative of the death of Alexander, with the dismemberment and partition of Alexander's empire is taken up. This extends to the battle of Actium and the establishment of the Roman Empire. The course is supplemented by a study of laws and polity, domestic, commercial and military arts, public or private manners and customs of the ancient peoples.

Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 2.—*Mediaeval and Modern:* The essentials in the history of the Middle Ages, the Papacy and the Empire, the Crusades, Renaissance, and Reformation are carefully and closely studied. The history of the Roman Empire affords the subject matter for study during the greater part of the session. The leading events, from its establishment under Augustus to its downfall under Augustulus, are considered. The chief transactions recorded in the history of Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Greece and Turkey are studied. Controverted and frequently misunderstood facts receive copious treatment, particularly such topics as are injudiciously handled by bigoted or misinformed writers.

Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 3.—*English:* A course outlining the events and developments of English government since the Norman conquest; Feudalism, its culmination and decay; the Tudor monarchy; the Stuarts and Parliament; the development of empire; the nineteenth century movements; England today. This course covers the whole matter contained in the Wyatt Davis' History of England. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 4.—*American:* The essentials in the history of the United States. This course serves as the conclusion of the course in History of the Academy. It embraces the whole subject matter as given in Channing's

History of the United States. The work is thus studied: Foundation of American history, the century of discovery, the English in America, the war of Independence, making of the Federal Constitution, Civil War, reorganization, the Spanish war and its results, the twentieth century. This completes the study of History in the Academy.

Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

DEPARTMENT OF LATIN.

COURSE 1.—*Grammar:* This course is designed to furnish a thorough and systematic knowledge of the rudiments of the language. Constant drill in the fundamental principles of etymology and syntax is emphasized. The translation of Latin into English and English into Latin is a daily exercise. Towards the end of the course the more famous fables of Phaedrus and Aesop are read. These form the subjects of frequent Latin composition and conversation. Lectures and recitations are held five hours per week.

COURSE 2.—*Caesar:* Short sketches of Roman traditions and history as found in Viri Romæ, Ovid, and Eutropius, are read in the beginning of the course. The life of Julius Cæsar (Viri Romæ) is read as an introduction to the author's Gallic War, the second book of which is then studied. In the second and third sessions, the third and fourth books and extracts from the fifth book are read. Later, selected stories from Ovid's Metamorphosis are translated. Some attention is given to their metrical structure and to reading. Latin composition is based on Cæsar, the topics being afforded by the Roman traditions and events recorded in the Gallic War. The topics for Latin conversation are drawn from the same sources. The study of Grammar is continued and special study of the syntax of nouns involved in the text read is considered. Lectures and instructions five hours a week.

COURSE 3.—*Virgil:* The laws and rhythmical principles of the dactylic hexameter are first mastered, the more common rules of quantity being given to English. The first, second and fifth books of the Aeneid form the subject matter for detailed study. Special attention is given to the historical, geographical and mythological features of the work. The third, fourth and sixth books are used for cursory reading and for tests in sight translation. The memorizing of notable passages is required. Comment and criticism form the exercises in Latin composition and conversation. Review of the syntax of nouns, adjectives and pronouns, with special reference to poetical construction. Lectures and recitations five hours a week.

COURSE 4.—*Cicero:* The work of this course is to translate freely and at sight. The orations of Cicero are each considered and studied, and emphasis is laid upon the development of the student's power to understand Latin prose in the original, and upon the thought expressed. After a thorough study of the orations of Cicero, selections from the letters of the author are read. Exercises for further practice in sight reading are taken from the Somnium Scipionis and the Paradoxa ad Brutum.

Latin composition and conversation are based on the text. It may well serve as a means of reviewing Latin forms and syntax, but the prose of Cicero should be the standard for reference. Emphasis is laid upon the order of words, the simpler features of sentence structure and the means of connecting sentences in paragraphs.

Lectures and recitations five hours a week.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

COURSE 1.—*Algebra:* The study of Algebra extends over a complete course of three sessions. The whole subject as given in Wentworth's Higher Algebra is considered. The following is an outline of the work of the first session: Definitions, addition and subtraction, multiplication and division, simple equations, multiplication and division by special rules. Thorough knowledge is insisted upon and is emphasized by frequent reviews.

In the second session, the student is taught: How to resolve into their prime factors, monomials and the most common polynomial forms, especially those of the second degree; common factors and multiples; the nature of fractions, and the ordinary operation of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division with fractions. During the first and second sessions, the nature of algebraic numbers and forms, the fundamental operations upon them are explained, and the student is thoroughly drilled in the use of these first principles of algebra, so that in the following session he will be able to apply these principles to the solution of equations. Fractional equations, simultaneous equations of the first degree, and simple indeterminate equations, inequalities, involution and evolution, to the theory of exponents, constitute the work for the third session and complete the work of the first year in Algebra. Recitation four hours a week.

COURSE 2.—*Geometry-Plane:* The object of the course in Geometry is not only to acquire necessary mathematical knowledge, but more especially to promote the habit of thinking clearly and reasoning logically—to seek the "why" of things. This course covers the whole subject as given in Wentworth's Plane Geometry. The solution of problems of construction is emphasized. Concrete problems are frequently introduced. The student is obliged to construct geometrical figures accurately and to explain his work in the best language. Recitation four hours a week.

COURSE 3.—*Geometry, Solid and Advanced Algebra:* This course serves as the conclusion to the Academic course in Geometry. The work in Solid Geometry embraces the whole subject as given in Wentworth's Solid Geometry, including the treatise on Conic Sections. When this work has been completed, Algebra is again studied. The course will be a continuation of the work of the first year in Algebra, from theory of exponents, through quadratics, to ratio and proportion. Recitation four hours a week.

COURSE 4.—*Trigonometry:* The study of Plane Trigonometry is commenced and completed in the first session of the fourth year of the Academy. In Plane Trigonometry are treated trigonometric functions and the discussion of the right triangle, goniometry, oblique triangles and the construction of tables. Recitation four hours a week.

DEPARTMENT OF DRAWING.

FREEHAND DRAWING.

COURSE 1.—*Free-Hand Drawing:* The engineering students are obliged to take one year's course, four hours a week, of Freehand Drawing. In this course they are instructed in the first principles of perspective, light and shade, free-hand lettering and elementary designing. Perspective and light and shade are studied from the most simple still life objects. Lettering, together with the first steps in designing, is also given a great deal of attention. All these primary principles tend to give the student a more thorough and solid foundation for the more advanced classes in the college course.

COURSE 2.—*Mechanical Drawing:* The use and care of instruments; general instruction; the study and working of geometrical problems; the working of problems in conic sections; the working of problems and the purposes of orthographic, isometric and cabinet projections; the development of surfaces, intersection of surfaces and practical problems, together with an elementary training in tracing and blue-printing, comprise the work taken up during this course.

SHOP GROUP.

COURSE 1.—*Bench Work:* A fundamental course in wood-work. Special emphasis is placed upon the care and use of tools. The characteristics and applications of various woods are studied. This work extends to the practical uses of modern machinery in the working of wood.

(*a*) *Turning:* The lathe and its accessories are thoroughly studied at the outset. Correct methods are also given for grinding, sharpening and repairing the tools used in turning. Exercises are constructed from practical drawings.

(*b*) *Pattern Making:* Practice is given in making simple patterns. Stress is laid upon the relation of patterns to the work of foundry and machine shop. The drawings, from which patterns are executed, contain the usual technical terms (finish, shrinkage, etc.), thereby giving the student a clear understanding of the relations of such usages to modern pattern-work.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

COURSE 1.—*Physics:* This course consists of lectures, demonstrations, recitations and laboratory work, covering all the important phases of mechanics, heat, magnetism, electricity, sound and light. Though designed to pave the way for the most exhaustive and mathematical college course, it nevertheless presents a comprehensive survey of physical phenomena for the student who expects to pursue the subject no further. In the laboratory, the student himself works out and keeps a record of from forty to fifty experiments designed to supplement the regular class-room work. Special stress is laid upon the relation of physics to the other natural sciences, to chemistry in particular. Algebra and Plane Geometry are prerequisite studies. In the first session are studied Mechanics and Heat; in the second, Sound, Magnetism and Electrostatics. The work is concluded by the study of Current Electricity and Light. Three hours of lecture or recitation and two two-hour periods of laboratory work per week.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOGRAPHY.

COURSE 1.—*Physical Geography:* The course begins with such accounts of the solar system and general astronomical facts as are indispensable to the thorough and rational study of physiographical phenomena. The student is led from the study of the nebular hypothesis to a careful study of the earth in space. The general structure and face of the earth are then considered. A detailed study of the Land, Sea, and Atmosphere. Erosion, river systems, subterranean waters, glaciers, sedimentation, mountains, volcanoes, etc., receive due attention. The figure and motion of the sea, the compositions of its water, etc., are then taken up. Then follows the study of the air—moisture, temperature, pressure of winds, etc., storms, rainfall, weather and climate. A study of the geography of plant, animal and human life completes the course. The solution of problems and experimental difficulties is required. Numerous concrete and practical observations are afforded. Lectures and recitations three hours with two two-hour periods of laboratory work.

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION.

A four years' course of lectures and recitations prescribed for all Catholic students in the academic departments. One class period a week is devoted to the subject. The matter is thus divided:

COURSE 1.—A brief history of religion; the twelve articles of the Apostles' Creed; Faith; God, the Unity and Trinity of the Godhead; Creation Redemption; Divinity of Christ; the Holy Ghost. One hour a week.

COURSE 2.—The Church: object, form of government, marks, infallibility, divisions, etc. The Commandments of God; neighbor and self; the Ten Commandments, their history, interpretation and obligation.

One hour a week.

COURSE 3.—The precepts of the Church; the Church's power of legislation; meaning and extent of precepts, etc.; violation of the Commandments, or sin; kinds of sin, the capital sins, etc.; observance of the Commandments or virtue; kinds of virtues, theological, cardinal, etc. One hour a week.

COURSE 4.—Grace: divisions of grace, and means of conferring grace; Sacraments and sacramentals; institution and object of Sacraments, proofs, etc. Sacramentals: signification, efficacy, etc.; the Christian's rule of life; the Christian's daily exercise. One hour a week.

BUSINESS COURSE.

The School of Accounting or Business Course is maintained for the benefit of those students who, unwilling to pursue a regular academic course, desire, nevertheless, to enjoy the advantages of a higher education which will prove of practical service in their future careers. It is the intention of the department, therefore, to afford a business training which in its extent will embrace nearly every commercial transaction likely to be met with in the office work of any enterprise.

In all subjects, the comprehension of matter, motives and methods is insisted upon; every effort is made to develop rational and energetic, accomplished and refined men, who will be a satisfaction to their employers and a credit to the houses by which they are engaged.

The full curriculum of studies embraces: Bookkeeping and Banking, Commercial Arithmetic, Phonography, Penmanship, Typewriting, Orthography, Commercial Law, Commercial Geography, Commercial History, Commercial Correspondence, Civil Government, Ancient and Modern History, and a two years' course in English—including Composition, Rhetoric, and Literature. A year of an elementary course in German or French may be arranged, but this is not essential for receiving a Commercial Certificate.

Students who worthily finish these commercial branches will be awarded testimonials certifying to the courses pursued. Should any student desire a regular commercial diploma, two years more of regular High School work will be required. The following is a brief outline of the work to be accomplished before the student may apply for a Commercial Certificate:

COURSES IN COMMERCIAL SPECIALTIES.

COURSE I.—*Bookkeeping:* The Tablet Method of Bookkeeping and Business Training is adopted, enabling the student to acquire a perfect theoretical and practical knowledge of every commercial transaction. Personal proprietorship of the Stock Accounts in each business, with guide for instructions and detachable tablet supplying the business outlines, tend to produce personal interest and to render commercial office work practical in the class room. The study of the subject extends over a perfectly graded course of five sessions.

COURSE II.—*Banking:* The course in Banking is designed to reproduce, as nearly as possible, the transactions of a national bank. The nature of the various kinds of banks is explained, and banking customs are discussed. Legal forms in use in the various kinds of business receive attention according to their importance.

COURSE III.—*Commercial Arithmetic:* This course, while comprehensive in its scope, omits all complicated and obsolete subjects. Abundant material for drills in modern business problems is provided, and the subjects presented are such as to produce in the student qualities of accuracy, rapidity and self-reliance. The value of mental work is recognized and is given due attention throughout the course. To be thoroughly equipped for business, one must be able to calculate rapidly and accurately, and in order to meet this requirement daily drills are given in rapid calculation.

COURSE IV.—*Commercial Correspondence:* Modern conditions, and methods of conducting and filing commercial correspondence demand of the student an ability to compose clear and concise business letters, and to methodically care for correspondence.

COURSE V.—*Commercial Geography:* No commercial student is fully equipped for his work without a thorough knowledge of geography in its commercial aspects. This course acquaints him with the causes which have tended to advance this country to the front rank in the leading industries of agriculture, mining, manufacturing and transportation. The study of Commercial Geography gives the student an idea of the great influence exercised over industrial progress, by climate and topography, social and financial conditions, and by manufacturing and transportation facilities. In addition to the above commercial conditions, the study of this branch includes commercial products.

COURSE VI.—*Commercial History:* The history of commerce means more than a mere recounting of international exchange. It is the study of the forces, industrial, racial, and climatic, which have extended trade—the study of the commercial growth and decay of separate nations. This course considers, in turn, Ancient Commerce, Mediæval Commerce, Early Modern Commerce, the Age of Steam and the Age of Electricity.

COURSE VII.—*Commercial Law:* Students who are soon to take an active part in business affairs should know something of the responsibilities they are to assume, and the legal consequences of their acts. To inform the student of these responsibilities and consequences is the object of this course, which embraces the different subjects contained in the elementary books of commercial law.

COURSE VIII.—*Penmanship:* The Palmer Method is used. The first weeks are devoted to the free and easy development of the muscular movement. Each student is required to form, adopt and faithfully adhere to an uniform and harmonious style of penmanship, to the perfection of which the greater part of his time must be directed.

COURSE IX.—*Phonography:* This course is designed to teach the student the science and art of shorthand writing. Special exercises intended to train the student to perceive instantaneously the elementary sounds of words are provided. The Gregg System of Shorthand is used. The work is gradual and systematic. Reviews are frequent. Business letters are given and taken down in shorthand and afterward read from copy. By progressive exercises the student's speed is gradually increased.

COURSE X.—*Typewriting:* The object of this course is to give the student a thoroughly practical knowledge of general typewriting. The method of uniform fingering is insisted upon from the very beginning of the course. The sight method or touch method is taught, to suit the peculiar qualifications of the individual student. Spelling, punctuation and general arrangement and make-up of the work are scrutinized. Transcription of shorthand notes forms a part of the course. The idea throughout the course is to fit the student for the actual work he will encounter in the business world.

COURSE XI.—*English:* The English course embraces a review of the rules of syntax and punctuation, with the object of giving the student the accuracy which a well-conducted business house demands in every branch. Moreover, the student acquires a further knowledge of English by learning the rules and principles of rhetoric as prescribed for the first and second year's work of the regular high school classes.

COURSE XII.—*Orthography:* The successful business man who attends to so-called trifles, knows the value of little things, and, accordingly, he demands from his employees accuracy in everything. To prepare the student for accurate work it has been deemed wise and expedient to provide a course in spelling.

COURSE XIII.—*Civil Government:* The commercial student, spending only two years in the high school, is unable to devote much time to the study of American institutions. He should not, however, take his place in the ranks of American citizens without a knowledge of a citizen's duties and privileges. The object of this course is to give the student an adequate knowledge of the structure and functions of our system of government, and to familiarize him with the affairs connected with the work of government.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

De Paul Academy, like Catholic institutions generally, is absolutely without endowment, hence, as specified, a tuition fee is charged in all the departments of the Academy. To further extend the advantages of a higher education, the faculty offers a free scholarship to a number of worthy boys, but this number is necessarily limited and by no means represents the ardent desire of the faculty.

The Academy offers each year ten scholarships to boys graduating from the eighth grade of the parochial schools. In order to obtain one of these scholarships the students must stand a competitive examination. The ten successful candidates are awarded the scholarships, for the first year work only, of the Academy. Five from this number, holding the highest averages in their classes, are allowed to enter the second year work of the Academy as scholarship students. The best three of the five are given a scholarship for the third year. Finally, one of three, holding the best record in his classes, is awarded the scholarship for the last year's work of the Academy.

These scholarships dispense with the tuition fee only, and are not intended to cover the cost of books and other expenses which may be entailed.

De Paul University is yet to receive its first substantial donation. However, it has been aided materially during the past year by the sixty-dollar scholarship paid for by four councils of the Knights of Columbus; Brownson, De Soto, Illinois and Marquette; by the Rev. P. C. Conway and P. D. Gill, and by the Messrs. C. L. Mahony, T. F. Dennehy, Festus J. Wade, G. W. Wilson, Felix Guignon and Fred S. James & Co. Scholarships given in this way are bestowed on a student named by the benefactor or considered deserving by the authorities of the institution.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

EXPENSES.

The fee for tuition is $75.00 per annum, payable in installments of $25.00 at the beginning of the Autumn, Winter and Spring sessions, respectively.

To cover the consumption of material and for the use of equipment a fee of $3.00 per session is charged for the course in Physics, and a fee of $2.00 per session for Biology.

Students using typewriting machines, pay a rental of $3.00 per session. A fee of $5.00 is charged for each Academy Diploma and $3.00 for the Commercial Certificate.

The payment of all fees is made at the Registrar's office at the beginning of the session in which these fees fall due. Students failing to pay their fees on or before the fifth day of the session will be held to a fine of $1.00 for late registration. No student will be allowed to attend classes or enjoy the privileges of membership of the Academy until all fees are paid. Under no circumstances are tuition and fees refunded. A rebate is not granted. A student who leaves the University or Academy for valid reasons during the year may, however, redeem the tuition paid by pursuing studies within one year from the date of his withdrawal.

The University has no dormitories for its students. Information as to rooms and board may be had at the University Office.

A supply of books and stationery is maintained in the University, where they may be obtained at current rates.

All breakage in laboratories and all destruction or defacing of property, even when accidental, must be paid for by the student responsible therefor.

TABLE OF FEES AND EXPENSES, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Tuition for scholastic year	$75.00
Per Session	25.00
For Diplomas in the High School Department	5.00
For Certificate in the Business Course	3.00
For Chemistry Laboratory (per Session)	5.00
For Physical Laboratory (per Session)	3.00
For Biological Laboratory (per Session)	2.00
For Typewriter (per Session)	3.00
For Locker (per annum)	2.00
For special examination (each subject)	1.00

CLASSES AND STUDIES.

Class work begins each day at nine o'clock. Students are expected to be present at the beginning of class. Students arriving before class time may have the privilege of going to their class rooms to occupy the time in private study.

As the time spent at the Academy is almost entirely devoted to recitation and instruction, students are required to prepare their lessons at home. Parents and guardians are requested to insist on their son's or ward's strict compliance with this obligation.

All students taking full courses are obliged to attend the classes in Elocution; and all Catholic students are obliged to attend the classes in Christian Doctrine.

Written examinations are held in all the departments at the end of each session.

Make up Examinations are for students who were absent from the regular examination on account of illness, or for those who have failed to make the required average in the regular examination.

Special examinations may be given students, but for the same they must pay a fee of one dollar.

Each student is required to register for fifteen or more hours of work a week. Students who fail to give satisfaction in their classes and are not regular in daily attendance will be dropped from the register.

A detailed report, based upon the combined results of the examinations, daily recitations and attendance, will be sent at the end of each session to the parent or guardian.

No student who has attained an average of less than 75 per cent may receive credit for the work of the course; nor shall diplomas be granted to such student; nor shall such student be allowed to compete for any awards or medals given by the Academy for proficiency in the class work of any department.

Awards.—A gold medal is awarded to the successful contestant in each of the classes of Christian Doctrine.

No student may compete for a medal who has not entered the Academy before the commencement of the second session nor may a student who is not a candidate for a diploma compete for a medal. Nor shall a student who is deficient in his studies be allowed to compete for a medal.

RECESSES.

A recess of one hour is permitted at noon.

Saturday is the weekly holiday.

No classes are taught on the Holy Days of the Church or on National Holidays. (See Calendar.)

A vacation of about two weeks is given at Christmas, and one week at Easter.

ATHLETICS.

In response to the conviction that no small benefit accrues to the earnest student from a legitimate interest in manly sports, the University encourages a judicious number of intercollegiate contests. The authorities

take it for granted that the parents or guardians of the students consent to their son's or ward's participation in all the games sanctioned by the faculty. Hence all responsibility is to be assumed by the parents or guardians, whose duty it shall be to make known in writing their objections and restrictions with regard to their charge. Undue attention to athletics at the expense of study is not tolerated. A fee of five dollars a year is made for the use of the gymnasium and the rental of a locker. This fee also entitles the student to a season ticket for all the athletic sports participated in by the students of the institution.

DISCIPLINE.

The authorities do not hold themselves responsible for the conduct of the students outside the premises; but for the honor of the institution they will hold students to strict account for serious faults wherever committed. Students are suspended or dismissed whenever, in the opinion of the faculty, they are pursuing a course of conduct seriously detrimental to themselves or to the institution.

Punctual attendance is exacted. In case of absence or tardiness, the parents or guardians are expected to state in a note their cognizance of and their consent to the absence or tardiness of their charge. No student will be admitted to class without this note and the same countersigned by the Prefect of Discipline. The Prefect of Discipline reserves the right to pass upon the sufficiency of any excuse submitted.

As an educational institution may rightly be expected to give recommendations in behalf of its graduates, exemplary conduct is an absolute condition for all diplomas which may be awarded in any of the departments of the Academies.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
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